FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1849. [NO. 1678.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Thursday the 26th instant, Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be opened at the Book Store in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter.

ROBT. STRANGE,
J. C. DOBBIN,
E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849. 77-3w

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

July 23. 77tf

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

July 23, 1849. 77-ts

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

To the Agriculturists of Robeson County.

HAVING purchased the Patent Right for this County, we would respectfully inform the citizens generally, that we are now prepared to dispose of Bommer's Patent Right for making Manure, either to individuals or Agricultural Associations. The method has been thoroughly tested in different parts of the country, and has given satisfaction to many of the first men of our State. A heap, on Bommer's plan, has been put up at Mr. T. Bethea's, near Floral College, which is now ready for inspection, and the public are invited to examine it, and satisfy themselves. Manure equal to *Stable* manure can be made in from 20 to 30 days.

A book, giving full directions, will accompany each Right.

Single Rights $10. A liberal discount to Agricultural Associations.

Any information can be obtained by addressing N. R. Currie, Randalsville P. O., Robeson County.

M. CURRIE.
N. R. CURRIE.

July 18, 1849. 77-2w

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 29 and 31 Gold Street;—MANUFACTORY, corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets,

NEW YORK.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved *patent* Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and book work; Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses, with *wrought iron* Cylinders, Geered and other Standing Presses; also, Lithographic and Copperplate Presses, Binders' Materials, &c., &c. Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms. Printers, Publishers and others, wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery made to order or drawings. *Iron and Brass Castings to order.* They also manufacture superior cast-steel mill, pit, cross-cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO.

July 20, 1849. 77-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on Monday the 3d day of September next, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, **618** ACRES OF LAND, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the north east side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Bart, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

July 20, 1849. 77-ts

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tam Y

1,270,000 FEET OF LUMBER WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, at the office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., until the 6th day of August next, for Lumber to be delivered on the line of said Road, from Fayetteville to Lower Little River, at Murchison's Factory—the Lumber to be good sound pine, free from horizontal shakes—square edged, showing all heart on one side—to be 8 feet long, 3 inches thick, and at least 8 inches wide. The Lumber to be delivered between the Station Stakes, to be set at the distance of one hundred feet apart—2,400 feet to be delivered between each two Stakes. The Stakes will be numbered, and all information with regard to the points and time of delivery can be ascertained of the Engineer, at the Office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer
of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.

July 16, 1849. 76tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received.

J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, July 16, 1849. 76

J. G. McDUGALD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Elizabethtown, N. C.,

HAVING recently obtained Licences to practice in all the Courts of the State, will attend regularly all the Courts held in the Counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, New Hanover, and Sampson.

July 16, 1849. 76-3w

Wilmington Journal copy three times.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday night last, on the road about 7 miles East of Fayetteville, two negro men, named SAM and LONDON, whom I had bought on the day before from Moses Cox of Sampson county. Sam is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., dark copper color, thin face. London is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, spare made, weighs about 125 lbs., very black, hair low on his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or one-half for either of them. Address me at Laurens C. H. South Carolina, where any information will be thankfully received.

J. H. SHELL.

July 14, 1849. 76-6wpd.

"ROTATION IN OFFICE."

WE are requested to announce W. McL McKAY as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the ensuing August election.

July 16, 1849. 75-tE

☞ We are authorized to announce J. B. McCALLUM as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson county.

July 5, 1849. 75tE

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.

June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker,

NEW YORK.

A. B. STITH tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconvenience and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in price, and style, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchant in having a competent agent, whose interest will be to avail himself of every opportunity for his benefit, and who can, through him, keep up his stock, by getting goods as his business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in a heavy stock for the season, and the inconvenience of a large amount of bills falling due at one time. He can also get his goods frequently, and newer and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants and other persons disposed to employ him, will please forward with their orders their references or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be 2½ per cent. He will be in New York by the 1st of August, and the next season until 1st of December, and again on the 1st of February, 1850.—Address before the first of August to A. B. Stith, at Raleigh, and after that time at New York.

REFER TO

His Ex. Charles Manly,	Raleigh.
Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State,	do.
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State,	do.
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres. Mu. In. Co.	do.
Matthew Shaw, Esq.	do.
B. F. Moore, Attor. Gen. N. C.	do.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Halifax, N. C.	
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.	

Raleigh, June 11, 1849. 72-7w

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

All kinds of Country Produce:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,
	Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1848. 36tf

VALUABLE LAND, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the following property:

1263 ACRES OF LAND, lying on McPherson's Creek, six miles north of Fayetteville, and two miles from Cape Fear River, on which there is a new dwelling and all the necessary out houses; a new Saw Mill, and all the utensils for a Grist. There are on said land 24,000 Turpentine boxes.

—ALSO—

Three likely young Mules; one road wagon; one timber wagon; one 1 horse wagon; one 2 horse carriage, nearly new; one set Blacksmith's Tools; one Cooper's do.; one Carpenter's do.

Terms liberal. WM. R. BOLTON.

July 9, 1849. 75-6w

Equity Sale in Chatham.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, at March Term 1849, I shall expose for sale, in the town of Pittsboro', on Wednesday the 15th of August, being the week of August County Court of Chatham, the following Property of the Estate of the late Joseph Ramsey, deceased:—

One tract of Land lying near the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. O. Horne, G. R. Griffith and others, and containing 128 acres, (a part of which, however, has been laid off as Dower by order of the County Court.)

Also, an undivided third part of a lot in the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lots of J. H. Haughton and Mrs. M. Stedman, and containing one-half of an acre.

Also, the following parcels of Land, lots in the town of Pittsborough, viz: No. 55 (except the part conveyed to Columbus Lodge, No. 102.) No. 30 (except the part thereof now owned by Charles Manly.) No. 28; No 29, and No. 35, as they are known in the plan of said town, and containing one-half of an acre each.

I will also, on the 18th of August, being Saturday of the same week, expose for sale at Ramsey's Mills, on Rocky River, by virtue of said Decree, the following Property:

One tract of Land lying on the North side of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of John Burke and others, containing 323 acres, and known as the Roe place.

One other tract, lying on Harland's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jane May, Everett Fooshee and others, containing 474 acres.

One other tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Womble and others, and containing 260 acres, and upon which there is an elegant Merchant Mill situate on the River, and supposed to be as valuable as any property of the kind in the upper country.

The woole of this last described property is not more than six or seven miles from Deep River and the *Coal Region*, at the well known Coal Mine of John Haughton, Esq.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers entering into bond with approved sureties.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

July 2, 1849. 75ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1300 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.

RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel.

E. FULLER.

June 18, 1849. 72-tf

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.

Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

MANUFACTURING STOCK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.

July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849. 73-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and) at $1 50
" Cap Paper) pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

May 18, 1849. 68tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

Western Etiquette.—Our yankee traveler who saw a live hoosier, has again written to his mother: "Western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, "stranger that's a whapper!" Says he, "lay there stranger!" And in the twinkling of an eye I found myself lying in the ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, "that isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?" Says he, "You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?" "Very much," says I. "Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols (which he held cocked in his hand,) shall cure you of that disorder entirely—so don't fear stranger!" So I knelt down and politely apologized. I admire this Western country much; but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette: it always takes me unawares." So we learn from the Chicago Democrat.

Appropriate Names.—Mr. Sumner in his recent address before the Peace Society, called the roll of the English steam navy as an illustration of the infernal spirit of war. The following is the list of names as reported in the New York Independent. It was copied by Mr. Sumner, from the latest official publication by the British Navy: Acheron, Adder, Alecto, Avenger, Basilisk, Bloodhound, Bull-dog, Crockodile, Erebus, Firebrand, Fury, Golia, Gorgon, Harpy, Hecate, Hound, Jackall, Mastiff, Pluto, Rattle-snake, Revenge, Salamander, Savage, Scorpion, Scourge, Serpent, Spider, Spiteful, Spitfire, Styx, Sulphur, Tartar, Terrible, Terror, Vengeance, Viper, Vixen, Virago, Volcano, Vulture, Warspite, Wildfire, Wolf, Wolverine.

Nothing is Lost.—The drop that mingles with the flood—the sand dropped on the seashore—the word you have spoken, will not be lost. Each will have its influence and be felt, till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be produced by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, to return to their homes and produce the same effect on a hundred, perhaps. A bad work may arouse the indignation of a whole neighborhood; it may spread like wildfire, to produce disastrous effects. As no word is lost—be careful how you speak—speak right—speak kindly. The influence you may exert by a life of kindness—by words dropped among the young and the old—is incalculable. It will not cease when your bodies lie in the grave, but will be felt, wider and still wider as year after year passes away. Who then, will not exert himself for the welfare of millions?—*Boston Olive Branch.*

POETRY.

TO A FOUNTAIN.

I love to gaze upon thee,
Thou Fountain, clear and bright;
Thou seem'st a type of beauty,
Of purity and light.
The blue skies are reflected
Serenely on thy breast,
And softly on thy ripples
The stars are lulled to rest.

They glitter in thy waters,
Like gems on Beauty's brow,
And in their midst is smiling
Night's Queen, all meekly now.
Bright Fountain! how thy music
Comes to the yearning heart
Like voices that we cherish,
That never can depart!

I sit and watch the pearl drops
That tremble laughingly,
And sport upon the night air
Like children in their glee;
And in the pleasant stillness,
That reigneth all around,
Their notes seem angel voices,—
A calm and soothing sound.

Sweet Fountain! thou art sprinkling
In baptism from above,
Thy cool dews on the flower,
The meek-eyed flower I love.
How welcome and refreshing!
It lifts its tiny cup,
And gratitude comes gushing
In richest fragrance up!

Bright Fount—when I am weary,
I'll come and bend me o'er
Thy still, calm bosom, meekly,
And sigh and weep no more.
I'll dream of those,—the dear ones,
That dwell in heaven above,
And of the far—far distant
On earth who claim my love.

D. ELLEN GOODMAN.

Springfield, July, '49.

In a libel suit at the West the counsel for the plaintiff told the jury that he did not ask for damages from a desire to obtain money, but merely as an indication that his client had been wronged; and if a verdict in his favor, giving damages, was returned, not one cent of the money would be taken from the defendant. The jury thereupon returned a "verdict for the plaintiff of four hundred and fifty dollars, *not to be paid.*"

Wouldn't Stay to See It.—The following is told by the Hickman (Ky.) Newsletter:

A chap named Jonathan Mullins was arraigned at the last term of the Graves Circuit Court for the crime of petty larceny. The evidence being heard and the arguments of counsel concluded, the jury retired to their room to consult of their verdict. Some difficulty was experienced by the jury in arriving at a conclusion, and for a long time it was supposed "the jury were hung." During this time, Jonathan could be seen upon the court green busily engaged about his affairs, having something to say to almost every idler on the square. Suddenly, however, a noise was heard above stairs. "The jury are coming down" was whispered through the crowd.

"Mr. Clerk, call over the names of the venire—— Stop! Mr. Sheriff, I don't see the prisoner in court. Call Jonathan Mullins," said the judge.

The call was made. Dead silence reigned in the court room. But no Mullins made his appearance. Finally, the jury were told to return their verdict.

"We, of the jury, find the prisoner guilty as charged," &c.

But the proceeding was idle. Jonathan had vamosed. He said if the verdict was for him he would hear of it, and if it was against him the intelligence would be so distressing that he would rather not stay to hear of it.

Force of Imagination.—The following story is related on the authority of the London Medical Times:

"A curious experiment was recently tried in Russia with some murderers.—They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of cholera; they did not take the disease.—They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera, but the beds were in fact new, and had not been used at all.—Nevertheless three of them died of the disease within four hours."

"What a mistake to suppose that the passions are strongest in youth! The passions are not stronger, but the control over them is weaker. They are more easily excited; they are more violent *and more apparent;* but they have less energy, *less durability, less intense and concentrated power than in mature life.* In youth, passion succeeds to passion, and one breaks up the other, as waves upon a rock, till the heart frets itself to repose. In manhood, the great sea flows on more calm, but more profound; its serenity is the proof of the might and terror of its course, were the wind to and blow the storm to rise."—*Selected.*

Old Men.—There are living, on Spring Creek, in this county, perhaps two of the "oldest inhabitants" in our country. Mr. Wm. Woody is 111 years old, and can now "*wade and split water like a coon,*" wading every branch and creek that happens to cross his path; is in good health and of a sound mind.

Mr. M. Davis, his close neighbor, is 103 years old, and we understand is also in good health and spirits. The former is 30 years beyond the scriptural allotment, viz: "four score years;" the latter, 23.—Unite their progeny, and they could nearly people a new county, having "*a long string*" of sons, daughters, and relatives. We trust they may yet live many years, before they are gathered to their fathers.

Highland Messenger.

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?

Are the planets inhabited? is a question which naturally presents itself to the human mind, and for a solution of which we as naturally look to the science of Astronomy. But when the immense distance which separates us even from the nearest of the planets is remembered, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise, when the telescope affords no direct evidence of the question, whether the planets, like the earth, are inhabited globes. Yet though it gives no direct answer to the inquiry, modern Astronomy has collected together a mass of facts, connected by the positions and motions, the physical character and conditions, and the parts played in the solar system by the several globes of which that solar system is composed, which form a vast body of analogy, leading the intelligent mind to the conclusion, that the planets are worlds, fulfilling in the economy of the universe the same functions, created by the same Divine hand, for the same moral purposes, and with the same destinies as the earth. Thus, for example, we find that those orbs like our own, roll in regulated periods round the sun; that they have nights and days, and successions of seasons, that they are provided with atmosphere, supporting clouds and agitated by winds; and thus, also, their climates and seasons are modified by evaporation, and that showers refresh their surfaces. For we know that wherever the existence of clouds is made manifest, there water must exist; there evaporation must go on; there electricity, with its train of phenomena, must reign; there rain must fall; there hail and snow must descend.

Notwithstanding the dense atmosphere and thick clouds with which Venus and Mercury are constantly enveloped, the telescope has exhibited to us great irregularities on their surfaces; and thus proves the existence of mountains and valleys. But it is upon the planet Mars, which approaches nearest to the earth, that the greatest advances have been made in this department of inquiry. Under favorable circumstances, its disc is seen to be mapped out by a varied outline, some portions being less reflective of light than others, just as water would be less reflective than land. Bear and Meadler, two Prussian astronomers, have devoted many years' labor to the examination of Mars, and the result has put us in possession of a map of the geography of that planet, almost as exact and defined as that which we possess of our own; in fact the geographical outlines of land and water have been made apparent upon it. But a still more extraordinary fact, in relation to this planet, remains to be considered. Among the shaded markings which have been noted by the telescope upon its disc, a remarkable region of brilliant white light, standing out in bold relief, has been observed surrounding the visible pole. This highly illuminated spot is to be seen most plainly when it emerges from the long nights of the winter season; but when it has passed slowly beneath the heat of the solar beams, it is found to have gradually contracted its dimensions; and at last before it has plunged into light on the opposite side, to have entirely disappeared. But the opposite pole, then coming into similar relations, is found to be furnished with a like luminous spot, which in its turn, dissolves as it becomes heated by the summer sun. Now these facts prove to us incontestably, that the very geographical regions of Mars are fac-similes of our own. In its long polar winters the snows accumulate in the desolation of its high northern and southern latitudes, until they become visible to us in consequence of their reflective properties; that these are slowly melted as the sun's rays gather power in the advancing season, until they cease to be appreciable to terrestrial eyes. The fact is a most striking one in reference to the present question.

If the moon has proved to us, incontrovertibly, that one of the celestial luminaries is a solid sphere, carved into elevations and depressions, analogous to those familiar to us, as the mountains and valleys of the terrestrial surfaces, Mars teaches us as emphatically that another among them is a world, filled with its rains and snows, and clouds and seasons suited to the purposes and wants of organic life, which is intimately dependent upon such adaptations for its being.

The Whig party stole our principles.
Richmond Enquirer.

The five loaves and two fishes?—Thought you said the Whig party had no principles; and yet you admit they have stolen yours, ergo *you* are now without any.—*Danville Register.*

Editorial Experience.—Will the person who has taken a copy of Meadow's French Dictionary from the office of the Transcript, have the goodness to return it.
Transcript.

Judging from experience, we guess he will not.—*Boston Courier.*

The Methodist Property Question.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* learns that the book-agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church have received notice of the commencement of the action, by the Southern branch, for recovery of its share of Church property.

A Droll Comparison.—A learned and ingenious foreigner having visited England, and being asked how he liked the English, said: "They resemble a butt of their own favorite beverage, ale—frothy at top, dregs at the bottom, but the middle part excellent." Wit is apt to dash out strong figures rather than just thoughts; yet this comparison is not far from the mark of truth. It is not, however, to England alone that the general drift of the observation applies.

Security of Life in California.—A letter from California, received at Nantucket, says: "A man's Life here is worth about fifty cents on the dollar."

Blank Warrants for sale here.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

To the Hon. John M. Morehead, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salisbury Convention.

ROME, Ga., 22d June, 1849.

My Dear Sir: I arrived here last night, and avail myself of the first day's pause in my journey to present, in compliance with your request, my views upon some of the topics which were discussed in the Salisbury Convention.

1. Will three millions of dollars, the sum contemplated by the charter, be sufficient to construct and equip the road? I confess that when my attention was first turned to this inquiry, I entertained serious misgivings upon the subject. I have availed myself of every reliable source of information within my reach, and at present entertain no doubts about it.

I have travelled five times over the main stem of the Georgia Rail Road extending from Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles, with a branch from Union Point to Athens of 39 miles, making the aggregate length of 210 miles.

The distance from Charlotte *via* Salisbury and Raleigh to Goldsborough, by the road ordinarily travelled, is about the same distance, (210 miles.) The letter from Judge King, President of the Georgia rail road, which I read to the Convention, and a copy of which I communicate herewith, is to my mind entirely satisfactory. The inquiries submitted to him, have been proposed to many intelligent persons familiar with such subjects, and I have found no one from Camden to this place who distrusts the accuracy of this eminently practical Statesman.

On my present journey, I passed over the first 120 miles from Augusta, in the night. The 52 miles of road from the Social Circle to Atlanta are constructed over a country more undulating, presenting deeper ravines, more frequent ledges and larger masses of rock, than will be found in the most difficult section of our road.—I happened to find two gentlemen in the cars, one a native of Guilford, the other of Chatham, residing at present in Mississippi and Georgia, both of them much more familiarly acquainted with the country between Haw River and Raleigh than myself, who concurred with me in opinion, that the difficulties to be encountered east of Haw River are by no means so great, as those which have been overcome on the Georgia Road.

It is almost superfluous to remark, that the same amount of labor can at all times be performed for less money with us than here, on account of the comparative cheapness of wages and provisions, and the greater salubrity of our climate. The slaves engaged in these operations in Georgia are at present hired at an average price of $100 per annum. If then, such a road as that described by Judge King, can be built and equipped for $12,500 per mile in Georgia, that sum will be found ample with us. The line of rail road between Raleigh and Goldsborough will more probably exceed than fall short of the distance by the road ordinarily travelled. Suppose then instead of 210 it proves to be 230 miles in length—it will be perceived that we will have something more than $13,000 per mile.

The branch road from Kingston to this place, completed about six months ago, is but 18 miles in length and cost with all the appurtenances about $7,000 per mile. The nett profits for the first half year are equal to 4 per cent. The President of the company is a native North Carolinian, a shrewd man, whom I have known familiarly from my boyhood, and is one of many competent persons, who have expressed to me the confident belief that the anticipations of Judge King, under judicious management, will be fully realized. Many errors productive of heavy losses, were committed on all the roads in this State, in the infancy of the system, which experience will enable us to avoid. In the construction of the Raleigh and Gaston, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads, we have purchased some knowledge at a high price, and yet our blunders were of small moment compared with Georgia and South Carolina errors. The former endeavored to escape from her perplexities by suspending all operations in her great work—the Western and Atlantic Rail Road—and directing it to be sold to the best bidder, at a price not less than a million of dollars. Fortunately for her best interests, no purchaser could be obtained, and after the embankments had been greatly injured, bridges burned, and superstructures decayed, her Legislature was induced to enter with increased energy upon her great enterprise. She has now about 660 miles of road in successful operation, her scrip is at par, her rail road stock is generally at a premium, she has one of the best devised systems of Internal Improvements in the Union, and if not so already, promises at no distant day to be the most magnificent of the Southern States.

In December, 1837, the Georgia rail road terminated at Greensborough, 83 miles from Augusta. The Western and Atlantic road, beginning in the wilderness, at what is now the flourishing town of Atlanta, 28 miles beyond Greensborough, was graded nearly to the Tennessee line. I travelled in the cars to Greensborough, and in stages along the proposed line of road to Cassville. I came to the conclusion at the close of my journey, that a majority of the people in North Western Georgia not merely believed that the road never would or could be completed, but were anxious for the immediate abandonment of an impracticable and visionary scheme. The expression of opinions of this character was by no means confined to the ignorant, but was heard from the lips of gentlemen of high reputation. The possibility of constructing the road with any means at the command of Georgia was not only denied, but it was gravely insisted that no such improvement was necessary—that if the road were comp'eted, the country would be found to produce for exportation nothing but "apples and feathers."

In my subsequent visits, I perceived, as the road advanced, the tribe of croakers retired. The entire race has now ceased to exist. On my present journey, I have found no one, who would not resent as an imputation of defective intelligence or patriotism, the suggestion that he had, at any time, or under any circumstances, opposed this great scheme of State policy.

The day may not be far distant when the derided stockholders in our present rail roads may be regarded as successful pioneers in a noble system of improvements. How such a result may be produced I may attempt to show hereafter. North Carolina, like Georgia, has made an ineffectual effort *to sell out;* whether she will further emulate the example of her sister, and *work out*, is now to be determined.

2. Taking it for granted that three millions will prove an ample fund to construct and equip the road, the more difficult inquiry remains to be answered—how can that three millions be obtained?

In the first place, a million of dollars in the stock of the company must be subscribed by individuals, work to the value of half this sum must be done, and then they are authorised to call for a subscription of two millions on the part of the State. The State is then to pay her subscription *pari passu* with the individual stockholders, as the work progresses, in her own six per cent bonds, which she will not permit to be sold for less than par.

Can these State bonds be exchanged for cash at par? If we were compelled to throw the whole amount at once upon the domestic market, or to rely exclusively upon a foreign market, success would be more than doubtful. It is very desirable, if possible, to absorb this public debt generally among ourselves, and this I think may be accomplished to a very great extent, in two ways. First, many of the contractors will be able and willing to retain a considerable portion of their receipts in this permanent, and for that reason desirable, species of investment. Secondly, a still larger amount may find its way into the hands of trustees, as constituting for them the safest and most convenient species of investment.

In England, government stocks are considered by the Courts safer than individual securities, and of course trustees seek anxiously for opportunities to invest in public funds. Legal gentlemen of high reputation assured me that the Georgia statute authorizing executors, guardians, and trustees generally, to invest trust funds in this way, has not merely produced a great demand for State scrip, but has saved many an orphan from ruin. Our General Assembly will find no difficulty in meeting her engagements, if she will merely exempt her scrip from taxation, and authorize trustees to purchase it.

The second branch of the inquiry now returns upon us: How can the individual subscription be obtained and paid?

I must be excused for entering upon the consideration of this question somewhat in detail. A portion, I apprehend not a large one however, will be subscribed by capitalists, and others, from motives of interest or patriotism. The proprietors of land, however, lying within a few miles of the line of the road, must rely mainly upon their own resources. It can be made clear to the most ordinary capacity that it is their interest and their duty to subscribe and pay for the stock without hesitation or delay.

The area of the State of North Carolina is ordinarily computed to be 48,500 square miles. No geographer, I believe, has ever supposed it to exceed 50,000 square miles, or 32 millions of acres.—That portion of this aggregate surface which has been patented, and given in for taxation, was assessed in 1847 at more than 66 millions. The average value therefore of the entire surface of the State exceeds $2 per acre. The proposed line of road from Goldsborough to Charlotte passes through the heart of the State, and it is confidently believed, that a belt of land eight miles in width and 210 in length, will exhibit an area of greater average value than any other tract of equal width, between any two points equally distant that can be selected in the State. There can be no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion from these premises, that the average value of this belt at present exceeds $3 per acre. It will be found to contain 1,680 square miles, or 1,075,200 acres.

What will be the effect of the construction of the road upon the value of the land within the limits suggested? The experience of our sister States, and especially that of Georgia, is wholly deceptive, if it does not increase the value more than $1 per acre, so that if $3 be the present average value of the land, it will exceed $4 when the road shall be completed. If this be true, the entire stock may be taken by proprietors of land within four miles, without reference to dividends, and without possibility of loss. I am well satisfied, that there are many tracts of land in the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, and Davie, which might now be purchased at $5 per acre, which if they could be transferred to the neighborhood of a Georgia or South Carolina rail road, would readily command $10. The land cannot be removed, but the rail road can be made to approach the land, and a similar effect be produced.

That such must be the result may be demonstrated, not merely from the effects produced elsewhere, but within our own borders. The Raleigh and Gaston, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads, have thus far proved disastrous experiments to the individual stockholders.—Very different has been the effect upon the general interest of the State. The only two assessments of lands ever made under the authority of the State government, will afford data for accurate computation and comparison.

Under the first the aggregate amount of taxes collected for 1837, was $80,130 34; under the second for 1847, $92,939 71—showing an increase in ten years of 16 per cent. The tax on lands and town lots at the former period amounted to $31,476 72—at the latter to $37,879 96, exhibiting an increase of 21 per cent.

Compare with this aggregate result throughout the State the increased revenue derived at the corresponding periods, from the Counties traversed by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as shown in the following Table, No. 1. It will be perceived that while the aggregate increase of revenue from all sources in the State, has been 16 per cent., and from real estate 21 per cent., the increase of general revenue in these Counties has been in the ratio of 23 per cent., and on real estate 33 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that this comparison, or rather contrast of general with sectional prosperity, exhibits the effect produced by a rail road, paying no dividend, constructed through a region over a great portion of which the genius of desolation held undisputed empire, and whose supremacy, no spirit less daring than that of Wilmington enterprize, would have ever ventured to disturb,

The effect of a dividend paying road may be well illustrated, by an example derived from the extreme West. The Buncombe Turnpike road was opened to travellers, in 1827, and from that to the present time, has annually paid a dividend of 10 per cent.

In 1826, the aggregate State tax paid by the county of Buncombe, was $746 73, the land tax $288 77. In 1847, the aggregate tax of Buncombe, Henderson, and the portion of Yancy which was part of Buncombe in 1827, amounted to $2,132 02, and the tax received from real estate to $1,036 50.

From these examples in the extreme East and the extreme West, let us turn for a moment to the great central counties, which we now propose to penetrate. The annexed Table No. 2, will show that while the aggregate taxation of the State has increased in ten years, in the ratio of 16, and of land of 21 per cent., the counties traversed by the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad in the corresponding ratio of 23 and 33 per cent., while in Buncombe in the extreme West, the aggregate value of taxable property has been nearly trebled, and of real estate nearly quadrupled in 20 years. The increase in these most wealthy, fertile and populous counties between 1837 and 1847, has been in the aggregate valuation 7, and in real estate 14 per cent.

Reserving for the present all discussion in relation to the dividends which may reasonably be anticipated, I venture to suggest some advantages, scarcely secondary to the increase in the value of lands that must accrue to the proprietors of lands contiguous to the Road.

The State proposes, upon her part, to expend two millions of dollars in the improvement of one million of acres of land, provided that the owners of those acres will in like manner expend one million, with this important difference in favor of the latter: The State is to expend *money* exclusively; the proprietors are to pay *no money* beyond the five per cent. necessary to secure their subscription for stock in the first instance. They are to contribute labor, for which at present there is no adequate employment; provisions, for which there is at present little demand; and materials, which in some instances have no marketable value.

If the respective proprietors become contractors, their contributions may be made with still greater facility. Of the three millions to be expended, one million will be ample for the purchase of every thing that is not produced in the immediate vicinity of the road, viz: rail road iron, locomotives, shop furniture, &c. If the respective proprietors, then, become the sole contractors, after the purchase of all foreign supplies, they will receive from the State one dollar in cash for each dollar they are required to subscribe, supposing **that there are no other stockholders.** I purposely state the case in the strongest possible light against them, in order to show the more clearly the facility with which they may discharge the most onerous obligations which it is in their power to assume under the charter. By their subscriptions, they bind themselves to pay, in addition to the five per cent. or $50,000, required to make a valid subscription, the further sum of $950,000.

In what manner is this large sum to be paid? The first and largest proportion will be discharged by the reasonable profit which every contractor anticipates, and has a right to anticipate, upon his operations. No prudent man will enter into a contract which does not promise to reward his responsibility, attention, and labor, with a nett profit of 16⅔ per cent; and his per cent, upon the three millions, amounts to $500,000, or one-half the entire amount of individual stock. The remaining $450,000 will be paid, as already indicated, in labor, in provisions, in materials, at prices considerably enhanced by increased demand, and by the impetus which will be given to all business operations, the circulation of large sums of ready money in a community hitherto removed from such facilities. There are few individuals among the thousands immediately interested, who have not sufficient intelligence to comprehend these obvious suggestions. There is not a single intelligent enterprising man among them, who in his own case would hesitate to contribute, in the manner indicated, one dollar for every two that a propitious government or a benevolent Deity might proffer to expend in the best possible system which could be devised for the improvement of his estate.

I crave pardon for the space I have occupied, in the consideration of these two topics. I write with rail road celerity, without any adequate opportunity to revise and condense, or even copy. I may, if you desire it on my return, enter upon the consideration of other inquiries in relation to the best method of effecting objects so interesting and important to us, and to the community.

I am, with sincere respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

D. L. SWAIN.

[The 1st Table appended to the Speech shows, that in the counties on the line of the Wilmington Rail Road, viz: New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, Nash, Edgecombe and Halifax, the aggregate tax on Land and Town Property, in 1837, was $1,288 02. In 1847, it was $11,552 50. The entire revenue of the State from those Counties in 1837 was $5,670 84. In 1847, $14,368 17. The cost of the Wilmington Rail Road was about $1,500,000. The assessed value of real estate in the above counties was nearly $2,500,000 *more* in 1847 than in 1837.

The 2d Table takes the Counties of Chatham, Orange, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, and Cabarrus, and shows that the revenue from real estate in 1837 was $4,049 04. In 1847 it was $9,692 41. The aggregate revenue in 1837, was $4,621 15. In 1847 it was $10,404 22.]

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. John P. King, to D. L. Swain.

AUGUSTA, June 7, 1849.

Dear Sir: On my return home to day after a short absence, I received your esteemed favor of the 1st instant. I regret that I have not now time before the meeting of your Convention on the 14th to furnish you some information in detail that possibly might be of service to you at that meeting.

From Raleigh to Goldsborough, I think I have a tolerable idea of the face of the country; but from Raleigh to Charlotte, though I have passed over the country, my information is not good. From the topography of the country, however, as presented by the maps, and from information obtained by others, better informed than myself, I have no idea that the average cost of bridging and grading a Road from Goldsborough to Charlotte, would be as expensive as that of the Georgia Road for the same distance. You will perceive that our general direction is across the country, which in most of the route is quite undulating. The bridging and rock-work has been expensive, whilst much of your route runs with the streams—a part of it over a plain country, and I should suppose the bridging would not be expensive. In short, I repeat the opinion, and feel well confirmed in it, that your road bed should be much less expensive than ours.

The cost of our road and outfit has been something over $16,000 per mile. It was, however, commenced and mainly built in the dear times of 1835-'6 and '7. The road, exclusive of outfit, could now be built, and better built, with the same weight of iron, for $10,000 per mile—perhaps something less.

We are now building a road from Atlanta to West Point. The surveys and estimates have been made a distance of 79 miles, and a part of the grading was let yesterday. The estimate is, for a T rail weighing 46 lbs. per yd. $7,500 per mile, *and I could let the whole road at this estimate.* Unless I am much deceived in the country over which your route is to pass, you may build your road, at present prices, with a rail 50 lbs. to the yd. for $10,000 per mile—say $2,100,000, and equip it with engines, cars, water-stations, warehouses, depots, machine shops, car factories, &c., for $2,500,000. To secure this result, however, you should *have cash* and be able to economize by bringing full and fair competition.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scroll, and be assured of my best wishes for the success and prosperity of your great enterpize, which I have no doubt will *if built at cash prices and paid for,*) be alike beneficial to the State, and profitable to the stockholders.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JOHN P. KING.

DISCARDED OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Many of the persons whom Gen. Taylor has conceived it his duty to remove from office, have justified his conduct by addressing to him insulting letters, and publishing the same in the Union. A late number of the Union contains one from a Mr. English, who has been displaced, which we copy, *because* the Union affirms, that no one could have been removed, who "*less deserved it.*" We wish our readers to see this production, that they may form their own estimate of the writer; and as all the other Democratic office-holders are *less* meritorious than he, we wish their opinion on the question, "*ought they not all to be removed?*"

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1849.

SIR: I have this day, by virtue of a verbal order, directed by the Secretary of the Interior, been removed from a clerkship which I held in the Indian bureau.

The unusual course which has been resorted to by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of directing a *verbal* notice to be given instead of a written one, as has always been done heretofore, induces me to believe that this scheme is about being established for the purpose of evading responsibility.

I hope, in order that I may know by whom I have been removed, that you will cause your secretary, at once, to follow the usual course in my case; so that, upon my return to the people, I can give them an opportunity of comparing the letter of dismissal with some of your letters written before the election, and your inaugural since the election. However much your cabinet officers may feel disposed to hide their tracks, I cannot believe that you will, occupying as you do (nominally, *at least*) the high position of President of the United States, endeavor to conceal your acts, however little they may correspond with your former professions.

I do not desire to be understood as expressing any dissatisfaction or disappointment at being removed. On the contrary, notwithstanding I have lived up strictly to your standard, I nevertheless expected to be removed. I had no idea, however honest you might have been in making your pledges, that you would be permitted by your keepers, and the hungry minions by which you are surrounded, to carry them out in practice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
JNO. A. ENGLISH.

Z. TAYLOR, President of the United States.

This is coarse, vulgar, downright insult, and argues the unfitness of the writer for any public post. Yet he is endorsed by the Union as *less deserving dismissal* than any of the office-holders; and he himself had the impudence to say that he would claim his salary until such letters as this were answered, and he had received his dismissal in writing.

The Republic publishes this letter with the following pungent and significant comments:

"We beg our readers to mark well the language of the above letter; to ponder its tone of deliberate insult; to remember that Mr. English in substance boasts, that during the five months he held office under the Administration he entertained the feelings therein typified; and then consider the fact that the *Union* declares that no one perhaps *less deserved* to be dismissed than he. The *Union* has been long enough here to know what the sentiments and feelings of the office-holders, who hold over from the last administration, are towards the President and his Cabinet; and one of them has the advantage, in this behalf, of having belonged to that class of our fellow-citizens.

It is proper to state here that, notwithstanding all the declamation and denunciation about proscription with which the public have been drugged, we are informed and believe that there are yet ten Locofocos to one Whig in the various public offices of the country. The most rigorous interpretation of the anti-proscriptive doctrine would at least assign to the predominant party an equal share of the offices. This equitable Jeffersonian standard has not been approached yet in the tardy process of equalization adopted by the Administration. This mattered not to the Opposition, who commenced their anathemas when some of the Secretaries appointed to offices of the most confidential trust persons known to them. They began the outcry without cause, and so continue it.

We desire now to ask the people of this country, men of common sense and common candor, if an administration which surrounds itself, or permits itself to be surrounded, by agents and officers entertaining towards it the feelings and opinions developed in Mr. English's letter—*and he least deserving of all of being removed*—will not inevitably miscarry? nay, more, will it not deserve to miscarry? Take the effusion of Mr. English; consider that in connexion with others of the same sort, and the distillations of bitterness daily trickling from the pen of the ex-Commissioner of Patents into the columns of the *Union*—weighing the facts simply and collectively with the declaration of the *Union* that no one *less deserved* to be removed than Mr. English—we ask again, calmly and seriously of the American people, with such materials to execute the policy of the Government, how is it possible for an Administration to succeed?

Are we mistaken in what their reply will be? Do we err, anticipating the response, in appealing to the President and the Cabinet, to those who alone have the power to do so, to vindicate the rights of the people who triumphed in the last election, to deal justly and wisely with a great party which has been proscribed for twenty years, and to secure the Administration a chance of success by employing in the public service those who are not interested in its defeat?

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK IN FLORIDA.

An extra from the office of the "Savannah Georgian," under date of the 21st instant, puts us in possession of the following unwelcome intelligence:

Information has been received in this city from Florida, stating that the remaining Seminoles have become hostile, and have committed depredations on Indian river, in South Florida. From the best information we can obtain, some time in the early part of last week the Indians made an attack on the settlements on Indian river, in St. Lucie county, and commenced plundering the houses and firing on the settlers. The Indians, it is stated, were in considerable numbers, so much so that defence by the whites was entirely impossible. One, a Mr. Baker, was horribly mutilated. Major Wm. F. Russell, deputy collector at Indian river, was shot in the arm. His family, it is feared, have fallen into the hands of the Indians, as they have since been missing. A number of other persons, mostly females, are also missing. The settlers were obliged to leave their places and take to the river, and come up the coast outside. Some twenty men, women, and children have arrived at St. Augustine, and report others on their way.

Such an occurrence has long been anticipated by our frontier settlers, from the manner and conduct of the Indians, as they have never been strictly kept within their bounds.

The natives of St. Augustine, we learn, are volunteering their services to go in pursuit, and we trust the Government at Washington will, without delay, despatch troops to their assistance, and in sufficient numbers to secure the prompt removal of the Indians to their contemplated homes in the west. It is doubtful policy, at best, to ever have suffered them to remain in Florida under treaty.

There are yet a considerable number of Indians remaining in Florida. We have it on the authority of one who is intimately acquainted with them, a resident of Tampa and Charlotte's Harbor, that the number of warriors cannot be less than two hundred and fifty. They are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and, scattered in small parties throughout the country, as they will be, will give serious trouble.

A NEW ISSUE.

An Abolitionist incendiary, named John M. Barrett, a native of Ohio, has been lately arrested in Spartanburg, for circulating incendiary publications in this State. From letters taken in his possession, it is proved that the pamphlet, circulated so extensively, signed "Brutus," was prepared and printed at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was known that Barrett was authorized to take from the Post Office in Spartanburg a letter addressed to John Edward Thomson. Having good reason to suppose that this letter contained important matter to prove Barrett's guilt, on a proper affidavit being made, a Magistrate issued a warrant against G. W. H. Legg, the Postmaster at Spartanburg, to compel him to give the usual security to appear before the next Court of Sessions, with the said letter, as a witness against Barrett. Legg refused to be bound as a witness against Barrett, whereupon he was committed to jail. His defence is, that, according to the laws of the United States, he cannot deliver this letter to any one not duly authorised to receive it; and, secondly, that by these laws he is bound to send this letter to Washington, if not taken out of the office by one duly authorized to receive it, before the next Court of Sessions will meet in Spartanburg. Upon second thoughts, however, after some hesitancy, he has entered into the required bonds, and has been liberated. The issue raised is this: Have the criminal authorities of the State the right to compel the attendance of the agents of the Post Office Department in this State, to bear testimony as to any crimes perpetrated through the Post Office against the State, and to bring and lay before the Courts any letters in their possession proving such crimes. The laws of Congress make no provision for the case which has arisen, because it never entered into the minds of former Administrations that the action of the General Government could become perilous to the safety of a State; that instead of being a protector and supporter of order and law, it should, in any of its branches, be used as an instrument of incendiaries, to carry out their schemes of insurrection and bloodshed. Now, we know not what Postmaster General Collamer may do in the premises. Mr. Kendall, one of his predecessors in the office, issued a circular to the Postmasters in the Southern States, directing them not to circulate incendiary publications through the Post Offices in those States. We should suppose that if a Postmaster can suppress a letter or document, he might, for the same reasons which justify its suppression, carry it into a Court, in furtherance of the criminal laws of a State. But whether the Postmaster General shall pursue this course or not, we have no idea that this State will flinch from protecting itself against the flagitious conduct of the Post Office, or its agents, within its limits. If her laws are not clear or strong enough for her protection, they will be made so. If the Federal Government thinks proper to attempt to shield its officers with privileges and immunities incompatible with the peace of the State, let it do so. One of two things will occur: they will have either to leave the service of the General Government, or suffer the penalties of our State laws, though life itself should be the forfeit.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Signs!—The Washington Union published Colonel Benton's speech without a word of animadversion.

It has published Mr. Calhoun's reply without a word of commendation.

So much for taking into the editorial department a New Hampshire Abolitionist!—*Richmond Whig.*

"Sister are you happy?"

"Yes, deacon, I feel as though I was in Beelzebub's bosom."

"Not in Beelzebub's?"

"Well some one of the patriarchs; I don't care which."—*Knapp's Experience.*

Somebody, we know not who, in an exchange, says with truth, that a man's advertisement in a newspaper is a locomotive sign board that travels about and is seen by thousands daily. Think of that ye non-advertisers, and then reflect why it is ye get no custom.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We had lost sight of our old friend *Maj. Downing* so long that we were quite refreshed on Saturday by the receipt of a letter bearing his well known superscription. Our readers, we are sure, will be equally glad to hear from the worthy Major again although he still dates from that region the terror of politicians, *Salt River.* His letter will be found in another column, and we have only to hope that if our neighbor of the *Union* should be disposed to take exception to the freedom of the personal address, the honest advice and good intentions of the Major may plead his excuse.

A VOICE FROM SALT RIVER.

HEAD OF SALT RIVER, JULY 18, 1849.

DEAR MR. RICHIE: I can't keep from writing to you no longer. I must say we are getting most out of patience up here in this Salt river territory; and are begining to feel a good deal disappinted to think General Taylor is holding on to the Presidency so long. I was in hopes after you concluded to stay down there to Washington and fight the battle out, that you would a routed him out by this time, and gin our party a chance to come back again. Not that I've got any thing agin General Taylor; and I don't say but what he's a clever sort of a man enough, and fout well in Mexico; and I don't know but he and the folks round him is carrying on the Government all smooth and regular. But all that's nothin to the pint. The whole nub of the argument is, they've got our places, and we want 'em. This Salt river country is a tiresome place to stay in. And we've been waiting here a number of months, hoping you would upset the whole apple-cart of the Administration and give us all a fair chance to pick up the fruit. But we've been disappinted. I don't see as you are any nearer getting General Taylor out of office than you was three months ago. We've had a number of meetings up here about it, and talked the matter over, and some of our friends are quite put out with you about it, and fling out about your being old, and lost your spunk, and don't fight with the grit you used to.

I took your part strong, and told 'em 'twas no sich a thing; if you was older than you used to be, you was tuff as a pitch-nott yet, and had as much grit in you as ever, and only wanted rousin to make you fight like a tiger. They finally agreed if I would write to you and stir you up, so as to make you come down upon the Administration hot and heavy, as though you meant to do something, they'd be patient a little longer. But if not, they'd kick the "Union" over and take up another *organ* for the party. I asked 'em how they thought they could better themselves by that, and where they thought they could find an organ to be compared to the Union.

"Why," says Bill Jones, says he, "we'll take the Salt River Herald."

"But," says I, "you know the Salt River Herald can't hold a candle to the Union for respectability."

"I dont care for that," says he, "the Herald is a smarter paper; it can tell two lies to the Union's one, week in and week out, and put a sting in the tail of every one of 'em."

"Well, I aint agoing to brag," says I, "about the Union's talents for hatchin fibs, but there's one thing you ought to remember, the *Herald's truths are always wareen,* whilst the *Union's fibs are always well stood to;* and you know, according to the old sayin, which is considered worth the most."

I think I rather got ahead of Bill in the argument here, for he couldn't answer me a word. And now, my dear Mr. Richie, you see what sort of a pickle we are in, and I hope you will spunk up and put your best foot forward; go at the Administration in arnest; take hold of 'em like a catamount, and give 'em sich a clawing that they'll be glad to clear out in a hurry, and let our party come in and have the rights again that have belonged to us this twenty years. Now, I dont want to find fault nor complain; you know it aint my nater. But I must say I think you have been quite too tame a long back, and too mealy-mouthed, as if you were afraid to speak out your mind. The fact is, you must go at Gineral Taylor in real arnest. He's the head of the Administration, and you know if we can cut the head off the critter's dead. But you must give harder blows than any you have used yet. I dont deny but what you have used some considerable smart words towards him; I don't deny but what you've called him a "dolt," and a "cheat," and "a tool," and "a mere cypher," and "a disgrace to the country," and "an imbecile, ignorant tyrant," and "a whitened sepulchre," and a man who "is disgracing himself," and "a fraction of a man;" and "an eighth part of the Cabinet," and "the fly upon a coach wheel," and "a butcher," and "a Nero," and "a Moloch," and "a Cyclops," and sich like. But all this dont amount to nothin. It's only jest nudgin a man in the ribs with your elbow, when you ought to up fist and knock him head over heels. If you really mean to do any thing, it wont do to stand mincin words in this soft kind of way. You must put the blows on with a sledge-hammer. Instead of calling him a dolt, you should call him a nateral born fool. Instead of allowing him to be a eighth part of a man, you should swear right up and down (that is, if you ever do swear) that there isn't a particle of the hair or hide of a man about him. Talk up in that kind of way, and our party would begin to take courage, and feel as if there was some hopes for 'em yet.

There's one thing that's very important, and I see you feel very anxious about it; and that is, that we should get Gineral Taylor out somehow or other on the Wilmot Proviso. It's a shame and a disgrace, worse than high treason, that he keeps his mouth shet on that subject. I hope you will be able to contrive some way or other to get it out of him; but I know it is a difficult matter. Cousin Nabby used to have a way of getting secrets out of folks when they were asleep, about their lovers and so on. I believe she used to do it by stealing into the room slyly where they was asleep, and holding a looking-glass over their face, and whispering to 'em, and they would answer any question she asked 'em. Now, if you could catch Gineral Taylor asleep somewhere, or if you could get one of the servants of the White House to catch him asleep sometime, and hold a looking-glass over his face, and whisper to him and ask him whether he is *for* or *agin* the Wilmot proviso, probably the secret would be out, and our party would be safe. It makes not a pin's difference which side he comes out on: we can fight him as well one way as 'tother. The only thing is to get him out. We are ready to head him on both tacks. If he comes out *for* the proviso, we can run him down with Gineral Cass; and if he comes out *agin* the proviso, we can run him down with Col. Benton. But if he dont come out at all, I'm afraid we can't run him down with nobody.

Now, do try and do your best to get him out on the proviso, for you see how important it is.

So I remain your patient but rather hungry friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TWO FACES UNDER A HOOD.

Most of our readers will recollect the imposition, during the late Presidential canvass, so completely exploded by Mr. Senator Mangum, and so repudiated by honorable Senators of the Democratic party, but which was undoubtedly practised by certain of the active leaders of that party, for the purpose of exciting the People of the South and those of the North, on grounds as opposite as the poles themselves to each other, against the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. One would have thought that the detection, exposure, and defeat of that shameful artifice would have put a stop, at least until the recurrence of another Presidential contest, to any renewal of such strategy, condemned by every principle of truth and honor. Not at all. The party is at this moment playing the same game; poisoning the fountains and conduits of intelligence, as barbarians in war do the natural fountains of the earth, to destroy their adversaries. In the present age, it is no more lawful in politics than it is in war to resort to such atrocities against an adversary whom it is feared to meet in fair and open field.

Without further preface, we invite the attention of our readers to the conclusive evidence which we subjoin of a determination, which we have already had occasion to indicate to them, to accomplish by any means, fair or foul, the purposes of an Opposition which has absolutely no ground to stand upon, and whose heads of objection to the Administration, so far as they are honest, are no more than the phantasms of disordered imaginations. We select, as objects of comparison and contrast, speaking for themselves and needing no comment to illustrate them, the two following demonstrations, the one from the Democracy of the South, the other from their brethren of the North:

Southern Meeting.

At a State Convention of the Democrats of the State of *Georgia*, on the 14th of this month, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the following Resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Gen. TAYLOR, by organizing his Cabinet *with a majority of men known to be favorable to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso*, &c., has given just cause of alarm to the friends of Southern rights, which should excite in the breast of every true-hearted son of the South feelings of the deepest indignation and the most determined opposition."

Northern Meeting.

At a Democratic Convention held at Albany, in *New York*, on Saturday last, the following was one of the Resolutions adopted, among a number of others equally false and malignant:

"*Resolved*, That the presence of anti-slavery by the present Whig Administration, with a SLAVEHOLDING EXECUTIVE AND CABINET, &c., are devices which all fair-minded men must perceive, and all true Democrats condemn and oppose."

Advantages of Life Insurance.—V. A. Hinton, a well-known barber and hairdresser of this city, who died suddenly on Wednesday, had, according to the *City Item*, about a year ago, effected an insurance on his life in the Penn Company to the amount of $1000, which is thus secured to his widow. We learn, in addition, that he had taken out a policy of $2000 in the Pennsylvania Company, by which still more ample provision is made for his family. Such cases illustrate the beneficial operation of Life Insurance Companies, in which every man of narrow circumstances, who is yet able to spare a small sum from his annual earnings, may secure a family against want and suffering at his decease.

Philadelphia North American.

Not Guilty.—A lawyer in a neighboring parish, celebrated for his talent and shrewdness, was applied to by a criminal to defend him for the commission of a flagrant offence, punishable with imprisonment for life. The lawyer told his client that he feared his ingenuity could not save him; that the facts were too plain. "But," said he, "as a last resort, get your friends to have a horse ready near the court-house door—and if the jury find you guilty, you must break for it."

The trial came on, the case was argued, and the prisoner, getting as far from the seat of justice as he could, anxiously awaited his fate. The jury came in, and the prisoner prepared to hear his doom. The verdict was "not guilty," but the foreman of the jury pronounced the word *not* almost in a whisper, the word *guilty* only reached the prisoner's ear. With one bound he cleared the bar, rushed out of the court-house, mounted the horse, which he put to the best of his speed, and has never since been heard of—leaving the lawyer to whistle for his fee, and "doing" his friends out of a first rate saddle nag.

N. O. Picayune.

Singing in Church—A Row.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican of the 19th says: "Quite an unfortunate dispute has arisen between the members of the Bethel Church, in Brandywine Hundred, and the choir. Owing to the choir, the other portion of the congregation were unable to participate in the singing, and on the complaint of some of the members the matter was brought before the trustees, who decided to dispense with the choir, by a vote of eight to one. Previous to the commencement of worship on the next Sabbath, July 1, the choir, notwithstanding they had been notified of the decision of the trustees, took their seats as usual and commenced singing, when there were some objections made, and finally a push given; knocking a note book on the floor, which was then kicked. After considerable recrimination, harmony was restored, and the minister was listened to most attentively. A criminal suit was, however, instituted, and the whole party brought before Esquire Johnson on Saturday last—Mr. J. C. Patterson appearing as the attorney of the defendants. The hearing lasted nine hours and a half, when the anti-choir party were bound over in $200 each, to answer at the next term of Court."

FOREIGN.

Baron Rothschild has been re-elected to Parliament from the city of London, by a large majority. He had been excluded from his seat before because of his religious opinions, and his re-election now, is regarded as a decisive expression of opinion, by the voters of London, in favor of abolishing the test oath. [Baron R. is a Jew.] The opposing candidate of the Tories was Lord John Manners, who received 2,814 votes, against 6,017 for Baron Rothschild—leaving the latter a majority of 3,203.

In a debate, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston expressed a hope that the United States will towards the end of the year, make a change in the American Navigation Law, corresponding to that which will come into operation in England on the 1st of January, 1850.

Mr. S. Wortley's Marriage Bill for legalizing marriage with a wife's sister, has passed through committee in the House. Mr. F. Maule having made an ineffectual attempt to exempt Scotland from the operation of the bill.

Lord Brougham gave notice on the 5th that on the following Monday he would submit a motion to the House of Lords relative to the intervention of the French at Rome.

Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in a promised visit of the Queen, which is announced to take place on the first or second week in August. The anticipated visit seems to have brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling. In Dublin preparations are making to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

THE CROPS. Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England, confirm previous reports of the cheering prospects of the approaching harvest.—The papers contain some flying reports of the recurrence of the potato disease, especially in the south of Ireland, but they are not of a character to merit much attention.

A prefect of one of the French departments mentioned some days since, as a curious instance of the instability of human affairs, that about twelve months ago he received the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Monsieur le Prefet.—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department.
(Signed) "LEDRU ROLLIN."

A year later the same prefect received another despatch in the following terms:—

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department.
(Signed) "DUFAURE, Minister of Louis Napoleon."

CAPITULATION OF ROME.

PARIS, July 5.

An official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly to-day, that in consequence of the arrangements entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of St. Paolo, Porteser, and St. Pancrazio, had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order.

The following are the terms of the dispatch:—

"Headquarters of Santucci, July 2, 10 o'clock, a. m.

"The General-in-Chief to the Minister of War.

"The assault during the night of the 30th has produced the expected result.—Overtures were made to us last evening by the Roman municipality. Our troops occupy the bastion No. 9.

"The gates of St. Parolo, Portesa, and St. Pancrazio have been opened to us, and measures are taking for the occupation of Rome, which will be effected with perfect order.

"The discipline of our soldiery is equal to their valor."

This communication produced a deep sensation in the Chamber.

It is stated positively that the Government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the entry of the French army into Rome on the 2d, and that they were received with acclamations by the people. The division of Garibaldi had been conducted to Civita Vecchia, where they would lay down their arms. Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained at the expense of the Roman Government.

The Funds rose on this news 1 per cent.

The rumor is current in the Assembly that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians who were marching beyond Raab. It is said that the Russians have lost 10,000 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

Seven Days Later from Europe—Suffering in Ireland—Transportation of Irish Patriots—France and Rome—Entrance of the French into Rome—Austria and Hungary—Progress of the War—Dullness in Breadstuffs—Further Advance in Cotton, &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 25.

The Europa arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing 123 passengers. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 14th of July, and from London to the 13th.

The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week there were 152 deaths in London, and in Liverpool 201.—The epidemic has broke out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infest the entire southern coast.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were very promising. The potato disease has appeared in but a limited number of places.

Ireland.—The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense sufferings of the people, particularly in the south-western districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands appear entirely destitute of means to keep soul and body together.

On Monday O'Brian, Meagher, McMannis and Donohue, were embarked on board the schooner Swift, which sailed immediately for Van Dieman's Land.

France.—On Thursday there was a rumor in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet on affairs in Rome, and it is said that Barrett and Dufaure will retire.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome on the 29th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 dead, with 129 prisoners, in the hands of the French, including 19 officers, of all ranks, none of which are described as foreigners. The French admit only 9 killed and 110 wounded.

In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the orders received at Toulon, for embarking reinforcements of all kinds, has been countermanded, and steamers already at sea with troops have been recalled.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out. He has, until recently, been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium.

The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris and suburbs since the breaking out in January last is said to be more than 20,000.

Rome.—The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome did not take place until the 7th of July. On the 3d a proclamation from the Roman National Assembly announced the entrance of the French, and recommended abstinence from all vengeance as useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

General Oudinot and his staff were disgusted by the National Guard on his entrance into the city, they not rising or paying him the military salute due to his rank. The French soldiers had to pull down the barricades themselves, in the absence of Roman laborers, and at dark the troops were consigned to their quarters.

Garabaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with ten thousand men, and was loudly cheered as he passed out the city.

The Corsiere Mercantile, of Genoa, of the 7th, states that a government had been established at Rome, consisting of one Roman and two Frenchmen.

Venice.—Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners, in North Jutland.

Austria and Hungary.—The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy.

THE MARKETS—LIVERPOOL, July 14.

Commercial Affairs.—The tone of business has continued active and vigorous. The accounts from the manufacturing districts give assurance of a healthy state of affairs, with a gradual extension of business and restoration of confidence.

Money Market.—The money market continues remarkably easy.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 14.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 82,530 bales, at a further average advance of ⅛d per lb. The quotations at the close yesterday were for fair upland and Mobile 5d; fair Orleans 5¼. There were 27,000 bales taken by speculators and 49,000 bales for export. Of American descriptions there were sold 21,000 upland at 4 a 5⅛; 32,000 Orleans at 4 a 5⅛; 12,000 Alabama and Mobile at 4 a 5⅛. There was not so much offering yesterday, but the advance was firmly maintained.

Breadstuffs.—The market was generally dull, and last week's prices barely maintained.

The following information, transmitted per Telegraph from Washington to New York, appearing in nearly the same form in several New York papers of Monday, corroborated as it is by circumstances within our own knowledge, we suppose to be substantially correct, and therefore copy it:

"WASHINGTON, (Sunday,) July 22, 1849.

"Wm. Carey Jones, whose resignation as Secretary to the Board of Mexican Commissioners has been previously announced, will leave this city in a few days for California, with most important despatches for Gen. P. F. Smith in relation to the future government of that country, as General Taylor [the President] has determined to take all the needful responsibility in our unorganized territories for the preservation of order."

Mr. Jones has already left Washington on his route to California.

National Intelligencer.

The Enquirer thinks, if the Presidential election were to take place now, Gen'l Taylor wouldn't get more than *three* States. This is *three* more than the same paper and Mr. Councillor Patton allowed him last year. Then he would get *none*. Now he is conceded *three*. According to the Rule of Three, he is pretty powerful about this time. If 0 gives 15, how many will 3 give? The whole Union, and "all the surrounding countries"—Canada and Cuba inclusive.—*Richmond Whig.*

Gen. Taylor's Cotton Crop.—We have been informed (says the N. O. Picayune of the 18th inst.) that Messrs. Maunsel White & Co. yesterday sold "Old Zack's" cotton at eight cents per pound round.—This we consider a tip-top price, and we are glad it is so, as he is one of the greatest sufferers by the late overflow.

Missouri Politics.—The political contest going on in Missouri relative to the election of Col. Benton to the United States Senate, is beginning to wax warm. Judge Birch endeavored to prevent Mr. Benton from speaking, in Clay county, having previously taken possession of the court house, in which he was to speak. The Colonel, however, was not to be backed out in that way, and he immediately erected a staging in a grove near by, and addressed the people with great effect.

A New Benton Paper.—A dispatch from Washington says that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new paper in Baltimore, in support of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Messrs. Flynn & Curran are to be the publishers. Mr. Curran was long connected with the Globe, under Blair & Rives.

The Gambler's Fate.—A gentleman of the village of Paterson, (N. J.) has shown us a five dollar bank note of the "Northern Bank of New York," upon the back of which is written the following:

"This is my last *five*. God only knows where I will get more. I part with it as though it were my last friend. I started with $450 for California, and got as far as here, and *gambled*. I need not add—*lost*. I now invoke death!

"JOSEPH CROSS.

"Fort Independence, March 14, 1849."

A "lone woman" in Cincinnati was lamenting the departure of her loving spouse to "parts not exactly unknown," but next door to it, to a crony the other day in the following strain:

"When the war broke out my old man went to Mexico; he got back safe from that heat with his eighty acres of land gin *him* by ole General Taylor that's President; he's drunk up the whole on't, an' when the gold fever broke out he started for Californey, and left me to support the childer by washin' for a livin'. They say the collery's broke out 'mong the Californicators and the next thing I expect I'll hear is that my old man's gone to a hotter climate than 'ither Mexico or Californey; but I spose I must be resigned."

California Gold.—The British steamship *Great Western*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Mobile on the 20th instant, with one million two hundred thousand dollars' worth of California gold, consigned to New Orleans merchants.

The Lebanon, Ohio, Star says that no case of cholera has ever occurred in one of the seventeen Shaker villages of that country; a circumstance indicating the value of cleanliness, and temperance in all things.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1849.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.—We have not heard of any movements by these bodies, for some time past. We hope, however, that they are strictly and carefully performing their duties. It is especially necessary, after the floods of rain that we have had, and amidst a damp atmosphere, to see that all nuisances of stagnant water, offensive out-houses, &c. be abated.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We would respectfully suggest to our friends of the N. C. Argus and the Salisbury Watchman, that they are not exhibiting their usual good sense in denouncing the action of the Plank Road Company,—one of them particularly in very coarse language. If the Editors, or their neighbors, had taken the trouble to come here and enlighten the Company on the subject of their interests and duties, *before the decision was made*, we for one, and we doubt not all others here, would have listened to them with the utmost respect. And there is no telling what effect they might have produced. For it is well known, that the route now actually selected, (via Carthage,) had not six decided friends in the Company, if two, at the time that Col. Morrison, of that village, undertook to argue its cause. And yet he has carried his point,—aided it is true by its zealous advocates, Messrs. Kelly and Person, who attended the second meeting.

But is it worth while now, after the decision is made, and after the people of Salisbury and of the Pee Dee country stood aloof from the meeting, to growl over the result? Especially, is it either just or dignified to charge this entire community, and the Governor of the State, and the Board of Internal Improvements, all, with perpetrating "a fraud upon the State," and with building "a monument of folly," as the Watchman has done? The argument is exhausted; the time for action has arrived. The Stockholders propose to spend their own money in their own way. And the last that the public can justly say,—the public who stood aloof,—is to wish them God speed.

If we were disposed to argue the question at this late day, we might ask the Watchman where it ascertained that it was "the evident intention of the Legislature" that the road should be "located as directly between its two terminuses as the nature of the country will admit; and if there be any deviation from a straight line at all, that it be made to the South"? We might also ask, what weight the Watchman would have the Company attach to "the sentiment of the people of Rowan" expressed in no tangible way, now, or before the decision was made past recall? Suppose we were to tell the Watchman that the people of the Cape Fear are "willing to be taxed for a useful work of internal improvement, but are opposed to building such a monument of folly as"—the Central Rail Road. Would not the Watchman consider us and our neighbors very illiberal?

The Argus cannot understand how the Watson's Bridge route could be 6 miles shorter than the Carthage route. The haste with which the notice of the meeting was prepared rendered our account less perfect than it should have been—And indeed it was presumed that the reader knew something of what was so familiarly talked of in the meeting. The distance spoken of was to Johnsonville, (a common point on both the Carthage and Watson's Bridge routes,) not to Salisbury. It was deemed impracticable, on account of the Uwharie hills, and the Caraway mountains, to go *directly* to Salisbury. The route must be either by Johnsonville, or by the Pee Dee country. The intermediate country is too rough.—"Round Hill," in our paper, was a misprint for "Round Top," as the Argus suggests.

Whilst on the subject, we will remark, that our friend, John H. Haughton, Esq. of Pittsborough, was accidentally omitted from the list of Directors of the Deep River Company who were present on the occasion.

"A Stockholder" renews his attack upon Gov. Manly in the last Carolinian. In regard to some of his statements we have no information we feel at liberty to use. But others are susceptible of easy refutation. For instance, he says truly, that Gov. Manly expressed a willingness to locate the road to Round Top, "as a point common to both routes;" but, says he, "when the question was fairly before the meeting, to locate to the Round Top, thence to Carthage or Watson's Bridge, as might hereafter be thought best, he gave the 800 votes of the State in opposition to the resolution, and it was lost by 19 votes—individuals giving some 70 or 80 votes in conjunction with the State." Now a stockholder forgot to state one very material fact in this connection, viz: that it was emphatically denied by the delegation from Carthage, that the Round Top *was* a point common to both, as the Governor had been informed that it was. When he learned that it was *not* a common point, his object was frustrated, and he of course voted against the resolution.

So also when the Governor voted against locating the road only five miles, "A Stockholder" forgot the denunciations against such a "do-nothing policy" by the highly respectable delegation from Davidson.

And more than all, he forgot that the resolution to locate a part of the Road and leave the location of the remainder to the President and Directors, was rejected, (partly by the vote of the State,) expressly for the reason that the Charter made it the imperative duty of the *Stockholders themselves*, in general meeting, to locate the road.

The Governor is charged directly with "exhausting the patience of the Stockholders," and indirectly with frustrating "all attempts to obtain a direct route," and with clogging and embarrassing every resolution by amendments and amendments on amendments. Surely the body of Stockholders present will not sustain any of these charges. The Governor spoke but little—not near so much as other individuals in the meeting who represented one-eight-hundredth part of the amount of stock which he represented; and it cannot be verified, we think, that it was *he* who offered more than one or two of the resolutions and amendments complained of.

The fact is, that some trouble had been taken in this community, we regret to say, to excite a prejudice against the Governor and the Board; and it is not surprising that individuals previously jaundiced should have looked with suspicion upon all that they did and said. Out of this pre-conceived feeling, aided by disappointment at the failure of a favorite route with many, has, we think, originated the imputations against the Governor—imputations in our opinion doing him and his colleague great injustice.

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We rejoice to learn from the Wilmington papers, that Dr. A. J. De Rosset, Jr. has succeeded in negotiating the bonds of that Company in England for 900 tons of T iron, which will be sufficient to re-lay, in the most substantial manner, upwards of 120 miles of the Road. This is a subject of rejoicing to all friends of the road, of the town, and of the State.

Dr. DeRosset returned in the Europa, which arrived at New York on Friday last.

The Corn Crop, in this part of the State, never, we think, looked more promising than at present.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.—Incessant efforts are still made, in most parts of the State, and indeed of all the South, to impress upon the public mind false ideas of the course of Southern Whig Congressmen and Whig presses, in regard to Mr. Clayton's so-called Compromise Bill. This is done from no peculiar love for the South, but simply for *party effect*. Among the Locofocos who are most active in this work of detraction and division, are at least three Editors of newspapers in this State who were born and reared in non-slaveholding communities, and who, if they really have any sincere sympathy with the Slaveholders, must have acquired it during a very short residence among them. Such are the men who are most furious in denouncing natives of the South, resident Slaveholders too, as faithless to the South, to themselves, to the memory of their ancestry, and to the interests of their children!

Twelve months ago, when the subject was fresh, we took care to inform our readers particularly on the subject. We published Mr. Badger's speech, which was unanswered, and is unanswerable, showing that by the proposed Compromise, the South would have surrendered every thing. That the Supreme Court had *already decided the question* which the bill proposed to refer to that tribunal, *and had decided it against the South*. It is perhaps needless again to repeat that argument; indeed, it would be unjust to attempt it without republishing the whole speech. Our present object is to refer to a collateral point, to which our attention has been recently attracted.

There is no better mode of arriving at the meaning of a written document, which is of questioned import, than by ascertaining the views of its authors. Now Mr. Phelps of Vermont was the author, confessed and admitted, of the provision of the Compromise Bill on which the whole turned. What were his views of the effect of his own provision? The following extracts from a letter to his constituents, dated Aug. 29, 1848, show what he meant by it:—

"I voted for that bill with a settled conviction that its effect would be the utter and absolute exclusion of slavery from all those territories. The sincerity of that conviction, and of my purpose to effect that exclusion, I venture to say no member of the Senate of any party doubts. That such would have been the effect of the bill had it become a law, so far as the legislation of Congress can effect that object, I maintain now. And I do so by a course of argument used in vindication of my course before the Senate, which no member of that body ventured to controvert. Its soundness was admitted by political friends and political opponents, by those who advocated and those who opposed the bill. An epitome will be given.

The bill, although a long one, contained but two allusions to the subject of slavery. The first was a prohibition to the Territorial Legislature to pass any law on the subject. The second gave an appeal from the Territorial Judiciary to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases where the question of slavery was introduced. The objectionable features of the bill, if they exist at all, must be found in one or both of these provisions.

Slavery (by which I mean African slavery) was abolished in all the territories of Mexico.

1st. By a decree of Guerrera, while Dictator, in the year 1829. This was done in the course of a revolution, and might perhaps be considered abrogated by a counter revolution.

2dly. By the constitution of 1834.

3dly. By a decree of the Mexican Congress of the 5th of April 1837. This decree has been obtained from the Department of State, and has been published in the various newspapers of the country. It is not deemed necessary to repeat it here.

4thly. The Mexican Government was bound by a treaty with Great Britain not to allow slavery in any of the territories of the Republic; which of course prohibits its restoration.

Such was the law of New Mexico and California when the cession to the United States took place. By the law of nations and the civilized world, the laws of a conquered or ceded territory, so far, at all events, as they relate to right of property and private rights, remain in force until superseded by the legislation of the acquiring Power, or, in other words, until that Power enacts new laws. If authority is demanded for this position, it may be found in the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Henderson rs Poindexter, 12th Peter's Reports.

The decree of the Mexican Congress of the 5th April, 1837, was, therefore, in force when the bill of the committee was reported to the Senate, *and is in force yet*. What, then, did the committee's bill propose? It did not propose to repeal the local law of those provinces, but, on the contrary, prohibited the local legislature from changing it. This prohibition originated with me. *I was the first to suggest it, and I did so with a view to perpetuate the existing laws of those provinces which prohibit slavery.*"

"The bill, then, would exclude slavery as effectually as the legislation of Congress can do. It is full as effectual to this purpose as the Wilmot Proviso. The language of that Proviso is, that slavery shall not be permitted in the Territories; that of the bill is, slavery is now prohibited there by law. Let that law remain. It shall not be altered."

"The result of the whole matter is, that the bill excluded slavery from the Territories, so far as the legislative power could effect it. Whether Congress possessed the power to do so, was a question left where the Constitution had placed it."

Mr. Phelps likewise says, "Mr. Clayton, *I have reason to know*, REGARDED THE BILL AS I DID." Now here are the reputed author, and the real author, of the main provision of the bill, both uniting in framing what they declare to be as effectual a prohibition of Slavery as the Wilmot proviso; and yet Southern Locofocos denounce Southern Senators and Representatives for voting against it!

But we have another fact to state in this connection.

When the Mexican Treaty was under consideration in Secret Session of the Senate, on the 8th of March 1848, (four months before the Compromise Bill was reported,) Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut moved to amend the Treaty by inserting the Wilmot Proviso, as follows:—

"*Provided*, There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territories hereby ceded, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

After debate, the Proviso was rejected, 15 votes to 38. And who voted for it? *These same gentlemen afterwards the authors of the Compromise Bill!*

Those who voted in the affirmative were,

Messrs. Atherton, Baldwin, Clarke, CLAYTON, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Hale, Miller, Niles, PHELPS, Spruance, Upham.

This will be found upon pages 24 and 25 of Senate Executive Doc. 52, 1st Session 30th Congress, containing the Secret proceedings of the Senate on the Treaty.

Now we would like to know what sort of file leaders Messrs. Clayton and Phelps were for Southern members? Mr. Phelps, who boldly acknowledged that the Compromise bill *was framed for the express purpose of excluding Slavery* from the Territories; and Messrs. Clayton and Phelps, who were both so warmly in favor of the Wilmot Proviso that they even voted to insert it in the Treaty, where certainly it had no business, but where they justly supposed it would more effectually bar Slavery than any mere law could do. And yet Southern Members are denounced by Southern Locofocos, and a few over-wise, and really ambitious and ignorant Whigs, for not following the lead of such "safe men" for the South as John M. Clayton!

Senators Rusk and Houston of Texas are both out in addresses to their constituents, in strong opposition to Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address, and stronger expressions of attachment to the Union of the States, which it was the tendency of that address, if not its object, to weaken or destroy.

FAST DAY.—Friday next is the day recommended by President Taylor for a National Fast. Several of the Governors of States, and many Religious Bodies have seconded the recommendation, and it is hoped that it will be almost universally observed.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks in this place have reduced the premium on Checks North and South to 1 per cent.

DREADFUL MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—In our last we were happy to state that the cholera was abating in New York, as well as in the other places where it has prevailed. But the statement was founded on defective reports of the Board of Health. Instead of an average of about 100 cases and 40 deaths, as those reports stated, the official report of interments shows that for the week ending the 21st inst. the deaths by cholera averaged more than 100 a day, and by all diseases more than 200 a day! The whole number of deaths was 1409, exceeding by more than 400 those of any previous week in her history. Of these 714 were by Cholera, 102 by Cholera Infantum, 84 by Cholera Morbus, 71 by Dysentery, 61 by Diarrhœa, and 27 by Inflammation of the bowels, making 1059 by this class of diseases alone. The usual number of deaths in the city, at this season of the year, from all causes, is from 4 to 500.

The Board of Health explain the cause of their defective reports. They could not induce physicians to report the number of cases in their private practice. Finally, they passed an ordinance, imposing a fine of $1000, and two years' imprisonment, for every failure of a physician to report a case or death in his practice. This has had its effect, and from less than 100 cases a day the Board report, on Friday last, 205 cases and 66 deaths. It is said that the disease, notwithstanding this apparent increase, is really on the decline.

Of the 1409 deaths, 704 were natives of the U. States, and 474 of Ireland.

At Philadelphia, on Friday last, only 31 cases and 8 deaths were reported.

At Cincinnati, same day, 46 deaths, of which 17 were by cholera.

At St. Louis, same day, 29 deaths only, of which 14 were by cholera.

A few scattering cases only occur at Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, &c.

Blackwood's Magazine for July is just at hand. Re-printed by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established called White House, in Randolph county, and Benj. Brookshire, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster. It is on the route from Fayetteville to Salisbury.

THE LAST CARD.—The Wilmington Journal of Friday last, makes a labored attempt to connect Mr. Reid with the Fayetteville Observer and the Whigs of Fayetteville. We do not believe that the Whigs of this town brought out Mr. Reid, and this we know, that it is a deliberate slander upon this paper, (to say nothing of the gross wrong to Mr. Reid,) to charge any such connection. We have had nothing to do with bringing out Mr. Reid, and do not even intend to vote for him—any more than for his competitor.

Vacant Professorship in the University.—The Professorship of Rhetoric, Logic, &c., in our University, having become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Green, the Trustees will at their annual meeting in December next, proceed to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned.

The Salary is $1,200 per annum, with the use of a commodious dwelling House, and all convenient appurtenances.

Applicants for this desirable literary station, should address Charles L. Hinton, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.—*Raleigh Register.*

Operations of the Mint.—We learn that there has been deposited in the Branch Mint at this place, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1849, Gold Bullion of the value of $223,251 88—being an increase of $31,554 17 over the corresponding period of last year. It will be seen from this, that the mining operations in this and the neighboring counties are improving. There were coined during the half year $189,405.

We find that we were in error when we stated last week that the Gold Dollar we received was the emission of the Mint here—they have been coining, but none issued.

We understand that at New Orleans the Gold Dollar is already counterfeited, and is said to be a good imitation, with this exception, that in the counterfeits the figure 9 is upside down, making the year "1846" instead of 1849.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Minister to Spain.—The Hon. D. M. Barringer, Minister to Spain, was in town during the latter part of last week, and put up at Sadler's Hotel. He is looking very well; his friends were glad to have in their power to congratulate him upon his promotion, and wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return.

Victor C. Barringer of Concord goes out as a private Secretary. They leave the United States about the 10th or 20th of August.—*Charlotte Hornet's Nest.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By RUFFIN, Ch. J. In State v. Robert Hildreth, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State v. David Hildreth, from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court; directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pugh, v. Mordecai, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill. Also, in State v. Murphy, from Duplin, directing the Court below to proceed on the conviction.

By NASH, J. In Powell v. Watson, in Equity from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bell v. Nelson, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, Stephens v. Harris in Equity, from Person, directing a reference to the Master, &c.

PEARSON, J. In the case of Munroe v. McCormick, in Equity from Cumberland, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in Smith v. Whitred, in Equity, from Bladen, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Gray v. Armistead, in Equity, from Martin, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Powell v. Powell, in Equity, from Wake, directing a decree for Plaintiff, &c. Also, in State v. Henry, from Robeson, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Murray v. Oliver, in Equity, from Caswell, directing a decree for a division and an account. Also, in State v. Cesar, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.

Raleigh Register.

The Cotton Crop.—A despatch from New Orleans to the Charleston Courier, dated July 21, says:—"The accounts from the Cotton growing regions of Mississippi and Louisiana are of a melancholy character, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

A boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertises to furnish "gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms; also, one or two gentlemen *with wives*."

CINCINNATI, July 26.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived here this morning, en route for the Sulphur Springs, whither he is going for the purpose of recruiting his health. He looks very feeble.

Homicide.—We learn that a homicide was committed in Richmond county, last week, on the body of one Hugh Brown, by Thomas Watson. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury has been sent us. It ascribes the commission of the deed as above stated. Watson has not yet been apprehended, as we know of.

N. C. Argus.

MARRIED.

In Richmond county, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. A. C. McNeill, Mr. FINLAY McMILLAN, of Barbour county, Ala., to Miss SARAH ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. Alex'r McMillan, of Richmond.

In Richmond County, a short time since, Mr. F. C. SMITH to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Jonathan Baily, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 24th instant, by W. B. Jackson, Esq., Mr. JOHN J. SPELL to ELIZA, only daughter of Edeth Yew.

DIED.

At Summerville, on the 20th instant, after a protracted illness, WILLIAM, only son of Col. A. S. McNeill, aged 3 years.

In Bladen county, on the 24th instant, of Consumption, Dr. WILLIAM S. ANDRES, in the 32d year of his age. No man was ever more esteemed and respected by his acquaintances for sterling integrity of character, guileless sincerity, and fervent, consistent, unostentatious piety.—Possessed of a strong and highly cultivated mind, great affability and dignity of manners, and a sound judgment, he enjoyed to an unusual degree the confidence of the community in which he lived, and this gave him a high and commanding influence, which he always exercised for good. He died as he had lived, a good man and a true christian.—[*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 29th inst., of Peri Carditis, Mr. HENRY D. BRADSHAW, aged 22 years and seven months. Mr. Bradshaw was highly respected by all who knew him for honesty, sobriety, industry and morality. He leaves an amiable wife and an only child to mourn his loss, together with a number of relatives and friends

In Anson county, on the 24th, Mrs. SARAH MAY, wife of Daniel May.

Near Wadesborough, on the 22d instant, CLEMENT LENIER, son of W. B. and Mary McCorkle, aged 7 weeks.

In Anson county, on the 20th, Mrs. SARAH THREADGILL, wife of G. B. Threadgill, Esq, in the 25th year of her age.

In Stanly county, on the 18th instant, at the house of Wm. Davis, Mr JOHN BARMER, aged 105. Mr. Barmer was at the battle of Guilford, and many other important engagements. He was a Whig of '76, and has continued one to the time of his death,—and bore through the whole course of his long life, the character of a strictly honest man, without fault, and had not an enemy on earth.

In Raleigh, on the 24th inst., in the 55th year of her age, Miss MARGARET P. TREDWELL, daughter of the late Sam'l Tredwell of Edenton.

In Wilmington, on the 24th instant, Mr. WM. SHAW, Druggist, aged 34.

At Montpelier, N. C., after a lingering and painful illness, on the 28th of April, Mrs. SARAH C. SKINNER, in the 51st year of her age, relict of Jos. H. Skinner, Esq., of Chowan county.

Of Cholera, on the 4th inst., at Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. DAVID GEORGE OUTLAW, eldest son of Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw, of Franklin County, and grandson of the late Hon. David Stone, dec'd, former Governor of this State, aged 29 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 31.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a —	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8½ a 8¾	Oats,	30 a —
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. P.	15 a —	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a —
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Some Cotton has been in since our last, and sales made at 8½ to 8¾. Flour has advanced—sells at 4¾ to 5¼. Corn 55 to 60. Bacon 6 to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 60; stock fair. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75; very scarce. Lard 7½ to 8; stock light. No sales of Lumber. Timber 4 00 to 6 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 20, Virgin 2 80, Hard 1 12½—Spirits 25. Tar 1 30.

At Charleston, Cotton 8¼ to 10. Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Bacon 5½ to 7½.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,680,860 bales, against 2,255,556 last year.

At New York, Cotton is very firm at ⅛ to ¼ advance since the Europa arrived. Flour 4 75 to 5 31. Corn 57 to 60.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, J Dodd, B Wooten, L Lockerman, J Anthony, C A Brown, Murchison, Reid & Co, J McLaurin, A M Hooper, Rockfish Co, J D Williams, 61 hhds. molasses and 20 casks lime

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.—Brig Gallio from Matanzas; Schr. Col. McRae from Charleston. 21.—Brig Orb from Matanzas; Schrs. Christiana Caroline from Shallotte. 23.—Schr. Marion from Little River. 25.—Brig Croesus from Havana; Schrs. Emeline from Charleston, C. B. Glover from New River, Nassau from Cayenne.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the coming Election.

July 16. 76

DR. B. A. KENNEDY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

WILL be in Fayetteville on or before the 30th of July. Citizens of the place who may be pleased to honor him with their patronage, and those in the country having engagements with him, are respectfully invited to call early, as his stay in town is necessarily obliged to be short.

July 28, 1849. 78-2w

Splendid Lotteries,

FOR AUGUST, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS!

$20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 95, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 4, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,072, 20 of 1,500, 20 of 800, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,	$120	00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	60	00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	30	00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

78-td pd

Postscript.

"A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT."—Of all the curiosities ever cut by any community, we have never heard of any that would quite compare with the doings of a public meeting in Salisbury on the 24th inst. True descendants of Old Rip Van Winkle, they slept soundly through all the fuss and fury of the location of the Plank Road, never sending a Delegate, or a Proxy, to either of the two meetings of the Company, either to give their opinions or their THIRTY *whole votes!* But no sooner is the decision made past recall, than *Salisbury is very wide awake*, and not only sees the wonderful things that have happened during her slumber, but imagines that she sees some other things which no eye ever saw before.

She solemnly resolves that the route selected "is not the most practicable one." [Why did she not come and tell us which was?] That it is "one never contemplated by the makers of the law." [Very likely, for the makers of the law had no contemplation about it, but left it to the Stockholders in general meeting.] That the route selected "will be decidedly injurious to the State as a Stockholder." [That remains to be proved; at all events "the State" did not think so; but it had not the benefit of the wisdom of Salisbury.] That the intention of the Legislature "to give the people West of the Yadkin a cheap and easy communication with Fayetteville, will be wholly defeated if the circuitous route by Lexington is adopted." [Hundreds of individuals who manifested their zeal by their works, who contributed their money, thought and think otherwise.] That they, the people of Salisbury, (who subscribed the immense sum of *fifteen hundred dollars*, and never attended a meeting or sent a proxy,) "will not submit to such a gross perversion of the purposes of the Legislature," and "are determined to resist the location by every legal means," and they accordingly appoint a committee "to institute legal proceedings to prevent the construction of said road along the route designated, and that they will indemnify them against any pecuniary loss." This committee consists of Mr. Wm.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; consisting STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight or Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order,* and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up ——To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf,* Wilmington, N. C.——

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 49tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be used heated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sliness of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 13, 1848 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at *all times* sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, *Sept. 8,* 1845

Just Received and for Sale.

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Patty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassiet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are,

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Ticklings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Paddings; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

—ALSO,—

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 20, 1848 34tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

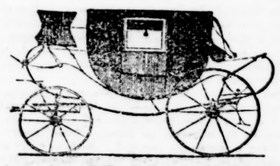
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Agt.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH and ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 196 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov 10, 1848 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. PORTIS'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT.

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 67tf

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

MINERAL WATER.

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*

Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

May 20, 1849. 68tf

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.

The following striking, and as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commends itself to all similarly afflicted.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.

Messrs Sands—Gentlemen: Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sand's Sarsaparilla.—The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours with respect,

JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It recommends itself to all similarly afflicted.

ROXBURY, N. Y., March 26, 1847.

Gentlemen: My wife has used several bottles of your Sarsaparilla, which I obtained of you agents in this place, from which she has received such special benefit, that I am induced to add mine to the abundant testimony now before the public in favor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother, and many other relatives have fallen victims to consumption, and it was supposed that she too was inclined the same way. She had several turns of raising blood, &c., and at length became so reduced that her life was despaired of day to day. We were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, as before mentioned, from the use of which her health has been restored; so that for the past year she has been able to attend to her domestic duties. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. INGRAHAM.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For Sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S
VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT,"
FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

The origin, development, and support of worms in the human system, are to be attributed to a depraved and debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels; it being an established fact, that where the digestion is unimpaired, and the general powers of the system in a healthy state, they can find no habitation. This preparation has the peculiar advantage of not only destroying every worm, but also of producing a healthy action of the stomach and other organs of digestion, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

The following certificate was addressed to Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, general Agents at New York.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1848.

I feel it to be both a duty and a pleasure, to make known the great medicinal value of Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, as proved by its effects on two of my children, both of whom were much afflicted, and their health quite impaired in consequence of worms. For nine months previous to using the Dead Shot Vermifuge, we had resorted to various worm medicines, which produced but partial relief; their sleep was broken, with great restlessness, and pains in the stomach, itching of the nose and other parts, and we were unable to rest at night, being obliged to wait upon and relieve them all we could. I administered to each of them a dose of the Dead Shot, which brought away large masses of worms in a decomposed state, and greatly relieved them. A second dose effectually removed all remains of worms, and their health since, which is now over three months, has been entirely restored. I make this statement, that all having children suffering from a similar cause may resort to the same means for relief.

RICHARD HALLORAN, No. 3 Crosby st.

Richmond, Va., May 13th, 1844.

Acting as Agent for Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, for the past twelve months, during which time I have sold some thousands or more bottles at retail, I take pleasure in saying, that I have yet to learn of a single case where it has proved ineffectual; to the contrary, hundreds of our most respectable citizens have repeatedly volunteered their certificates in testimony of its unrivalled superiority over all other Vermifuges.

SAM'L E. DOVE, Druggist, main st.

Extract from a letter received from Dr. Wharton.

Newcastle, Va., Jan. 3d, 1848.

Dear Sir—I gave a vial of the "Dead Shot" you left with me for the purpose of testing its merits, to a friend of mine, who introduced its use in his family by giving it to a patient selected as a suitable case. It was administered according to the directions around the vial, and to my astonishment, the first operation brought away about 35 worms. I have administered it in several other instances since, with similar good success, and it will afford me much pleasure in doing all in my power to recommend it to the notice of my friends and the public generally.

With respect yours, &c., THOS. J. WHARTON.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.

Sold also by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commod